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**REPORT OF THE
EIGHTH SESSION OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**



Held in Rome, Italy
7-11 May 1956

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Beginning in January 1955, reports of FAO Meetings held as part of the Program of Work of the Agriculture Division are being issued in the present form. Reports are numbered chronologically within each calendar year.

Reports of the previous sessions of the European Committee on Agriculture are as follows:

- 1 – Preparatory meeting, Paris, 27-28 June 1949
- 2 – First Session, Rome, 26-30 September 1949
- 3 – Second Session, Geneva, 27-30 March 1950
- 4 – Third Session, Rome, 25-28 June 1951
- 5 – Fourth Session, Rome, 3-6 June 1952
- 6 – Fifth Session, Rome, 26-29 May 1953
- 7 – Sixth Session, Rome, 14-18 June 1954
- 8 – Seventh Session, Rome, 20-24 June 1955

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INTRODUCTION

The Eighth Session of the European Committee on Agriculture was held in Rome from 7 to 11 May 1956. In opening the Session, the Chairman, Mr. R. Braconnier, welcomed the delegates. The Director of the Agriculture Division, Dr. F.T. Wahlen, also greeted the delegates in the name of the Organization.

In his opening statement Dr. Wahlen said that the European Committee on Agriculture could rightfully share in the feeling of satisfaction which had been expressed by the Conference on achievements during FAO's first ten years. In existence since 1949, the Committee had now found a definite place within the framework of the Organization and it might in time serve as a model for the creation of similar bodies in other parts of the world. The Committee now had a firm structure, with three sub-committees and two working parties in addition to the Executive Committee. Greatest progress had been made during the past year in harmonizing the work of the numerous international organizations working in the field of agriculture in Europe and a most gratifying spirit of cooperation had been evident at the second meeting of these organizations in Paris last February.

Looking to the future, Dr. Wahlen felt that changes in the scope and structure of the European Committee on Agriculture were not called for at this juncture, but emphasized the need to make the fullest use of the existing machinery and to improve the working methods. He stressed the importance of the permanent representatives to the European Committee on Agriculture in ensuring that the work of the Committee is followed up in their own countries and that government action on recommendations be reported to the Committee through the secretariat for the benefit of all member countries.

With regard to the working methods and program of the European Committee on Agriculture, Dr. Wahlen made the following suggestions for consideration:

- (1) The success of the established sub-committees and working parties might create a temptation to go further in this direction, but the creation of new sub-committees and working parties should be closely limited, bearing in mind the difficulties that governments have in sending delegates to the numerous meetings, and also the limitations on the part of the secretariat which must divide its resources between the different regions of the world.
- (2) It is important that the work which the Committee selects as essential for the improvement of agriculture in Europe is carried out by the body best-equipped to do it. The Committee, which had often stressed the need to avoid

duplication of work, could itself set a good example and could ask other organizations to undertake projects which cannot most conveniently be handled by FAO. Member governments should keep abreast of the work being done by the many international organizations in the agricultural field in Europe, and in this connection the report of the second meeting of international organizations in Paris should serve as a good brief.

- (3) There would be an increasing number of projects where the secretariat would have to rely on the assistance of highly specialized scientists in member countries, with one person serving as rapporteur for an informal working party and taking responsibility for developing and guiding the work. But even here there would be definite limitations to the number of such informal working parties.
- (4) An important criterion to be applied in the selection of items to be dealt with by the European Committee on Agriculture should be the contribution it could make to increasing the productivity of European agriculture. Dr. Wahlen referred here to his emphasis on this theme at the FAO Conference.

Dr. Wahlen paid tribute to the work of the Chairman and the members of the Executive Committee and to the Chairmen of the three sub-committees, whose reports confirmed the wisdom of the European Committee on Agriculture's action in setting up these bodies to safeguard the continuity of its work between sessions.

In reply to a question from the delegate for France as to what role the European Committee on Agriculture could play with regard to the formulation or review of the Agriculture Division's program of work in Europe, Dr. Wahlen stated that the secretariat greatly appreciates any suggestions emanating from the European Committee on Agriculture for formulating the program of work before it is submitted to the Conference, pointing out that in other regions this is achieved by means of the regional conferences. In fact many suggestions which had originally been made in the European Committee on Agriculture had found a reflection in subsequent programs of work of the Organization.

The Chairman, Mr. R. Braconnier, expressed deep regret, on behalf of the Committee, at the loss of Dr. Cardon's valuable services and wished to convey to him the gratitude of the European Committee on Agriculture for the interest which he had always taken in its work, and their sincere wishes for his recovery. He also paid tribute to the efforts of Dr. Wahlen and the Agriculture Division in facilitating the work of the Committee, pointing out that a body such as the European Committee on Agriculture could only be efficient if the secretariat

provided it with the necessary information to enable it to arrive at the best recommendations. In welcoming the new representatives and observers he stated that the members of the Committee were united not only by technical interests but also by feelings of friendship which had developed over the past years.

At the Closing session, the Acting Director-General of FAO, Sir Herbert Broadley, addressed the Committee. Although unable to be present at the meetings of the Session, he had had an opportunity to follow the discussions and also to read the draft report. He emphasized the interest of FAO in the work of the Committee whose advice and guidance had been very valuable in the past. The success of this Session showed that the Committee had become a very important body which contributes very efficiently to the benefit of agriculture in Europe. Analysing the decisions taken by the Committee at the present Session, Sir Herbert stated that the Committee had achieved concrete results; it was encouraging to observe the visible progress which had been made by the European Committee on Agriculture from year to year and he felt that the Committee could look forward hopefully to still greater accomplishments. He wished to endorse all the points mentioned by the Director of the Agriculture Division on behalf of the Director-General in his opening speech and expressed his gratitude to the Committee that it had followed in its deliberations those guiding lines. In acknowledging the remarks of appreciation addressed by the delegates and by the Chairman to the staff members of the Agriculture Division, he gave his assurance that the Secretariat would continue to make all efforts to ensure the best possible services within its means.

The Chairman, Mr. Braconnier, thanked Sir Herbert Broadley for the interest he had shown in the work of the Committee and for his presence at the closing session. He summarized briefly the results achieved at the present Session which he felt showed clearly the need of European governments for the work of the Committee. He was very pleased with the contribution which international organizations had made to assist the Committee in its difficult task to coordinate all work carried out in the field of agriculture in Europe and thanked the delegates for the keen interest they had shown in all matters under discussion and for their collaboration throughout the entire Session. On behalf of the Committee, he thanked FAO for all the arrangements and facilities provided.

The representatives of the International Commission on Agricultural Industries and the World's Poultry Science Association emphasized the keen interest of international organizations in the work of the Committee and assured it that international organizations would also in the future assist the Committee in all the efforts it is making for the improvement of European agriculture.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

PARTICIPATION IN THE SESSION

Delegations from Member Countries

Austria

Rudolf Philipp
Chairman of the Austrian National FAO Committee
Stubenring 1
Vienna I

Walter Greil
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Stubenring 1
Vienna I

Belgium

Rafäel Kinget
Directeur d'administration
Ministère de l'Agriculture
10 Rue du Meridien
Bruxelles

Denmark

*Viggo Andersen
Counsellor
Copenhagen

C. Valentin Hansen
Agricultural Attaché
Danish Embassy
Via XXIV Maggio 14
Rome

Finland

Miss Elisabeth Beaurain
Secretary-General, FAO National Committee of Finland
Pohjoisranta 10 A 9
Helsinki

*Permanent delegates to the European Committee on Agriculture

France

- *R. Braconnier
Directeur de l'Institut national de la Recherche agricole
7 Rue Keppler
Paris
- *G. Weill
Secrétaire du Comité national français de la FAO
78 Rue de Varenne
Paris
- G. Rosaz
Représentant permanent de la France à la FAO
Palazzo Farnese
Rome

Federal Republic of Germany

- *W. Weber
Counsellor, Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry
Bonn 12
- F.J. Specks
Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry
Bonn 12

Greece

- A. Matsas
Conseiller d'Ambassade
Délégué permanent du Gouvernement Hellénique auprès de la FAO
Ambassade de Grèce
Rome
- *E. Xiros
Conseiller Commercial
Ambassade de Grèce
Rome
- *P. Loverdos
Délégué permanent suppléant
Ambassade de Grèce
Rome

Ireland

- *D. Hoctor
Chief Inspector, Department of Agriculture
Dublin

Italy

*Bartolo Maymone

Direttore dell'Istituto Sperimentale di Zootechnia di Roma
Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste
Via XX Settembre
Rome

*Giacomo Pittoni

Ispettore Superiore Agraria
Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste
Via XX Settembre
Rome

Vittorio de Asarta

Secretary, Italian FAO National Committee
Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste
Via XX Settembre
Rome

Eraldo Petrucci

Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste
Via XX Settembre
Rome

Alberto Proni

Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste
Via XX Settembre
Rome

Netherlands

*A.W. van de Plassche

Director-General of Agriculture
The Hague

Norway

Rasmus Hoggdal

Secretary, Norwegian National FAO Committee
Kronprinsens gt. 4B
Oslo

Portugal

*Antonio Camara

Chairman of the Portuguese National FAO Committee
Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros
Lisbon

*J.J. Pereira Reis, Júnior

Attaché to National Liaison Committee with FAO
Av. Berne 25
Lisbon

Spain

*Eladio Asensio-Villa
Secrétaire du Comité National de la FAO
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Madrid

Arturo Camilleri Lapeyre
Jefe Estadística, Ministerio de Agricultura
S. Agustin 13
Madrid

Sweden

*G.R. Ytterborn
Deputy Director-General
Ministry of Agriculture
Kgl Lantbruksstyrelsen
Stockholm

Switzerland

A. Kauter
Vice-Director, Agriculture Division
Department of Public Economy
Laupenstrasse 25
Berne

Turkey

Nebih Yalaz
Assistant General Director of Agriculture
Ziraat Vekaleti
Ankara

United Kingdom

*J.H. Anderson
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Anstey Hall
Trumpington
Cambridge

Yugoslavia

*Ivanović Milun
Neueayina 11
Belgrade

Observers

U.S.R.O. (United States Mission to the European Regional Organizations)

John J. Haggerty
Director, Food and Agriculture Division
c/o U.S. Embassy
Paris

International Labour Office

M. Osmay
Chief of the Agriculture Division
Geneva

Council of Europe

Pierre Brault
Chef du Bureau
Strasbourg

Organisation for European Economic Co-operation

Hans Itschner
Head of Division, Directorate for Agriculture and Food
2 Rue André-Pascal
Paris 16

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation

L.W.D. Caudri
142 Avenue des Champs-Élysées
Paris 8

International Commission of Agricultural Industries

Henri-François Dupont
Secrétaire Général
18 Avenue de Villars
Paris 18

Luigi Ricasoli
Président de la Délégation italienne près la Commission
internationale des Industries agricoles
7 Via Maggio
Florence

International Seed Testing Association

Christian Stahl
Director
Thorvaldsensvej 57
Copenhagen

Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry

Mario Parrinello
45 Via Stazione S. Pietro
Rome

European Association for Animal Production

K. Kállay
Secretary
54 Via Quintino Sella
Rome

European Confederation of Agriculture

M. Collaud
Secretary General
Brougg, Switzerland

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage

Francesco Curato
Vice-president of ICID
Comitato nazionale italiano
Commissione internazionale per l'irrigazione ed i canali
Cassa per il Mezzogiorno
Rome

International Dairy Federation

Sabato Visco
Chairman of the IDF Italian Committee
Via Sistina 23
Rome

International Federation of Agricultural Producers

Robert Hewlett
Co-operation Officer
1 Rue d'Hauteville
Paris X

International Fédération of Olive Growers

Leonardo Donato
Secretary-General
Viale David Lubin 2
Villa Borghese
Rome

International Landworkers' Federation

W. Vos
Catharijnesingel 38
Utrecht
Netherlands

World's Poultry Science Association

W.M. Allcroft
Breydon
Blackdown Avenue
Pyrford
Surrey, England

FAO Staff

F.T. Wahlen
Director, Agriculture Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome

Ralph W. Phillips
Deputy Director, Agriculture Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome

W.H. Pawley
Chief, Program Analysis Service
Agriculture Division

R. Schickele
Chief, Land and Water Use Branch
Agriculture Division

J.G. Knoll
Chief, Plant Production Branch
Agriculture Division

K.V.L. Kesteven
Chief, Animal Production Branch
Agriculture Division

- A.H. Maunder
Chief, Agricultural Institutions and Services Branch
Agriculture Division
- R. Henry
Chief, Rural Welfare Branch
Agriculture Division
- J. Blackmore
Land Use Specialist, Land and Water Use Branch
Agriculture Division
- D.L. Bramao
Soil Classification Specialist, Land and Water Use Branch
Agriculture Division
- R. Craps
Specialist on the Near East, Program Analysis Service
Agriculture Division
- H. Engler
Poultry Specialist, Animal Production Branch
Agriculture Division
- A.D. Faunce
Farm Machinery Specialist, Land and Water Use Branch
Agriculture Division
- F. George
Agricultural Officer, Land and Water Use Branch
Agriculture Division
- V. Ignatieff
Soils Specialist, Land and Water Use Branch
Agriculture Division
- N.R. Joshi
Animal Breeding Specialist, Animal Production Branch
Agriculture Division
- A. Kjaer
Seed Production Specialist, Plant Production Branch
Agriculture Division
- C. Logothetis
Entomologist, Plant Production Branch
Agriculture Division
- I. Moskovits
Liaison Officer for Europe, Program Analysis Service
Agriculture Division

F.P. Pansiot
Horticulture and Viticulture Specialist, Plant Production Branch
Agriculture Division

H. Pedersen
Dairy Specialist, Animal Production Branch
Agriculture Division

Truman F. Peebles
Agricultural Officer, Agricultural Institutions and Services Branch
Agriculture Division

R.A. Silow
Atomic Energy Specialist, Agricultural Institutions and Services
Branch
Agriculture Division

T. Threlkeld
Animal Nutrition Specialist, Animal Production Branch
Agriculture Division

R.O. Whyte
Agronomist, Plant Production Branch
Agriculture Division

Officers of the Session

Mr. R. Braconnier (France), having been elected according to the rules of procedure at the end of the Seventh Session of the Committee, served as Chairman. Mr. W. Weber (Federal Republic of Germany) and Professor A. Camara (Portugal) served as Vice-Chairmen. Dr. I. Moskovits, Liaison Officer for Europe in the Program Analysis Service of the Agriculture Division, served as Secretary of the Session.

Acknowledgments

The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the excellent servicing of the Seventh Session of the European Committee on Agriculture. It also gratefully acknowledged the participation in the Session of Sir Herbert Broadley, Deputy Director-General. The Committee thanked the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Session, the Director and the Deputy Director of the Agriculture Division and the Secretary of the Session, as well as other members of the staff of the Agriculture Division.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

Progress Reports on Recent Activities of the European Committee on Agriculture

Activities of the Executive Committee

The Chairman, Mr. Braconnier, reported on the work of the Executive Committee, which had held three meetings since the Seventh Session of the European Committee on Agriculture, in November 1955, February 1956 and immediately before the present Session. The report of the first meeting had been duly distributed and was summarized briefly by the Chairman, who noted particularly that the Executive Committee had studied the follow-up of the recommendations of the Seventh Session of the European Committee on Agriculture and had examined the relations of FAO with other international organizations and had taken note with pleasure of the decision of the Committee of Ministers of Agriculture of OEEC to establish a basis for a firm working relationship between the two organizations, through regular meetings at the secretariat level to examine the programs of the two organizations and make the best use of their resources. The Executive Committee had also taken note of the technical aspects of the work of the Committee on Agricultural Problems of ECE and again expressed the hope that duplication of work could be avoided. The European Committee on Agriculture had already studied this matter during its previous meeting and had suggested that the coordination of technical work in agriculture should be left to FAO and the Committee, in keeping with the terms of reference of the two organizations.

At its first meeting the Executive Committee had also discussed the preparations for the Second Meeting of International Organizations for the Joint Study of Programs and Activities in the Field of Agriculture in Europe and had emphasized that efforts should be made to reduce the number of meetings held throughout Europe each year. Specific suggestions of the Executive Committee in this respect had been accepted and are included in the report of the meeting of international organizations.

The second meeting of the Executive Committee had been devoted to the adoption of the provisional agenda for the Eighth Session of the European Committee on Agriculture and to a discussion on the study to be undertaken by IFAP and CEA on national agricultural organizations. The third meeting had been devoted to preparations for the present session of the Committee.

The Committee took note of and approved the report on the activities of the Executive Committee.

Activities of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research

Mr. A.W. van de Plassche of the Netherlands, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research, reported on the progress since the last meeting of the European Committee on Agriculture. He referred particularly to the second meeting of the Sub-Committee, held in The Hague, in August 1955, reviewed the principal recommendations of the meeting and stressed the necessity for governments and research workers in countries to support the work of the Sub-Committee in order to give its recommendations meaning, and make its work really effective. Mr. van de Plassche thanked the countries for their ready response to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, and expressed the hope that its work would continue to gain support.

In the discussion which followed, the Committee was warm in its praise of the Chairman and of the sound program developed for cooperation in Europe on agricultural research. Several delegates called attention to the data submitted to FAO by their countries thus far as an indication of their active support of the work and made concrete suggestions to strengthen it. It was pointed out that the time had come for the Sub-Committee to move into the action phase, since good plans had been laid which have the full support of European countries and which should now be put into operation. It was also emphasized that the development of additional bilateral agreements on exchange of workers between countries would be helped by circulating as models the agreements already in force, as had been agreed at the meeting in The Hague.

The importance of the report on registration of new varieties to be presented to the next meeting was underlined. Special reference was made to the importance of the role of FAO in this work.

An appeal was made by the delegate from Portugal for increased cooperation in pure scientific research in biology. The Committee agreed that this item should be on the agenda of the next meeting of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research.

The Committee took note of the findings of the Sub-Committee and in particular wished to emphasize that each country should continue to strengthen and develop the organization of their agricultural research services. It took note that the index of agricultural research institutes and the index of research workers is already in preparation and felt that this work should continue as outlined at the first meeting of the Sub-Committee in London.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Sub-Committee, the Committee recommended that:

(a) Governments

- (1) Encourage the preparation of uniform national registers of agricultural research projects.
- (2) Encourage the inter-change of research workers by establishing special funds and/or by bilateral agreements with other countries; exchanges in fields selected for cooperative activity should be emphasized and a liaison officer for this purpose appointed.
- (3) Assist in the organization of cooperative international research projects and to this end appoint for each project a research worker in a national research institute.

(b) The Director-General

- (1) Prepare a report on the registration of new varieties and a report on the growing of genetic stocks of local varieties, and submit these reports to the next meeting of the Sub-Committee for further action.
- (2) Facilitate the organization of international cooperative research projects by providing some financial support wherever possible and by relating the FAO Fellowship Program to such projects.

Activities of the Sub-Committee on Extension and Vocational Training in Agriculture, Home Economics and Rural Youth

Mr. J.H. Anderson, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, reported on the first meeting of the Sub-Committee, held in Marcelin-sur-Morges, Switzerland, 16-19 April 1956. In calling attention to the list of problems outlined by the Sub-Committee as deserving special attention by governments and by international organizations, he explained that the first meeting had concerned itself mainly with a definition of problems which might form a basis for future programs. It was hoped that future meetings of the Sub-Committee would be able to make recommendations for specific action toward the solution of those problems and that international organizations, including FAO, will take these lists into account in planning their respective programs of work. He emphasized that considerable international activity had been under way for several years, particularly in the extension field, but that this Sub-Committee could contribute to more effective joint action, and stressed the fact that for the first time the four closely related subjects which the European Committee on Agriculture had wisely included in the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee had been treated conjointly.

Mr. Anderson reported that only 11 countries were represented in the Sub-Committee meeting and that certain fields such as home economics were represented by very few delegates.

The ensuing discussion brought out that some countries were prevented from participating because of conflicting national activities involving staff members concerned. Others were unable to attend for budgetary reasons. It was suggested that as much as possible of the work be conducted by correspondence and that full meetings of the committee be held not oftener than once a year.

Some apprehension was expressed regarding the broad terms of reference of the Sub-Committee which include attention to fields of activity for which ministries or departments in addition to agriculture are responsible in some countries and which may require representation by a range of technical people. However, the discussion brought out the need for cooperation between people involved in agricultural and home economics extension, vocational teaching and rural youth work in participating countries and for the joint planning of international activities in these fields. For this latter purpose it would be sufficient if there were a balanced overall representation on the Sub-Committee rather than representation from each country and each field.

The Committee noted the priorities indicated in the respective fields, expressed satisfaction with this beginning and encouraged the Sub-Committee to expand its efforts along these lines. It was suggested that additional problems raised in the Sub-Committee but not given first priority might well be mentioned in the final report of the meeting.

The desirability of improving cooperation with farmers and farmers' organizations at all levels was stressed as a means of keeping extension services practical and their programs in line with farmers' needs.

The Committee felt that the Sub-Committee should pay particular attention to work in the fields of vocational training in agriculture and home economics and extension work in home economics and rural youth work, since less attention had been paid in the past to these aspects than to agricultural extension. It took note of the activity of ILO in this field as reported by the representative of that Organization.

The Committee:

- (1) Took note of the activities of the Sub-Committee on Extension and Vocational Training in Agriculture, Home Economics and Rural Youth.
- (2) Confirmed, with slight modification, the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee proposed by the Seventh Session of the Committee. The terms of reference will thus be as follows:

"To encourage joint approach to problems on the international level, exchange of experience between countries and the planning of joint activities with a view to increasing the efficiency of extension or advisory services and vocational training in agriculture, home economics and rural youth work, including the development of a long-term program of interest to European countries."

- (3) Asked member governments to study the priorities listed in the report of the first meeting of the Sub-Committee and to indicate what action the countries themselves are willing to take and to inform the Secretariat accordingly.
- (4) Asked the Director-General to approach the international organizations represented at the first meeting of the Sub-Committee, as well as other international organizations, in order to ascertain their interest in undertaking activities directed towards a solution of the problems listed in the report of the first meeting of the Sub-Committee.
- (5) Asked the Sub-Committee to study the results of this last enquiry and the communications received from governments and to indicate the methods of approach it proposes for the solution of the problems listed in the report of its first meeting and in particular to indicate for each problem the organization or the organizations, which, alone or in cooperation, are willing to deal with them.

Activities of the Sub-Committee on Land and Water Use

The report of the activities of the Sub-Committee, including those of the Working Party on the Consolidation of Fragmented Holdings, was presented by its Chairman, Mr. G. Ytterborn, Sweden. He indicated that the meeting of the Sub-Committee, held in Lisbon in February, was eminently successful with seventeen countries being represented. Substantial progress was reported along the lines of recommendations made by the former Working Party on Land and Water Utilization at its 1952 meeting in Rome. Particularly impressive progress was reported on the consolidation of fragmented holdings and efforts to improve soil productivity through the use of fertilizers, irrigation and other means. The Sub-Committee had devoted considerable attention to its own terms of reference and had decided to take the general matter of development of land and water resources as a continuing theme for its activities. Such development proved to be of common interest to all European countries.

After considering the large number of problems the Sub-Committee had selected three for attention during the next year:

1. Urban encroachment on good agricultural land.
2. Soil conservation and watershed management with particular reference to Southern Europe.
3. Financial arrangements and administrative implementations of land and water development schemes.

For each problem the Sub-Committee had named a rapporteur and had devised a system for the naming of country correspondents to provide the necessary information. A system of correspondents and the use of small ad hoc groups is intended to provide an inexpensive and efficient means for the conduct of the technical work of the Sub-Committee. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee requested the support of the European Committee on Agriculture in encouraging governments to provide the services of country correspondents and make it possible for experts to participate in meetings of the ad hoc groups.

The Sub-Committee had also established ad hoc groups to continue the work on selected aspects of problems of consolidation of fragmented holdings. The working party on this subject had tentatively agreed that a concept of general agrarian reconstruction was basic to the success of consolidation efforts.

The Committee:

- (1) Endorsed the program of work which the Sub-Committee on Land and Water Use had mapped out for the Working Party on Soil Classification and Survey.
- (2) Supported the request that governments increase the emphasis upon the redevelopment of areas of fragmented farm holdings.

With regard to the suggestion made by the Sub-Committee asking the Director-General of FAO to consider the establishment of a formal working party on Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, the Committee noted that the proposed work could be carried out for the time being through the arrangements already made by the Sub-Committee, and therefore decided to postpone discussion on this point until the first report on this work is available.

Second Meeting of International Organizations for the Joint Study of Programs and Activities in the Field of Agriculture in Europe

The Chairman, Mr. Braconnier, presented the report of the Second Meeting of International Organizations, which was held in Paris from 6 to

11 February 1956, under the auspices of the European Committee on Agriculture. 39 organizations participated in this meeting which, on the basis of information received from 43 organizations - governmental and non-governmental (as compared with 28 the previous year), drew up an inventory of activities planned by international organizations working in the field of agriculture in Europe in 1956. This was an indication, Mr. Braconnier stated, of the great interest which these meetings had aroused and they were undoubtedly among the most important meetings being held in Europe. Mr. Braconnier informed the Committee in detail of the work of the Second Meeting and drew attention to the recommendations formulated by it. These recommendations were addressed to the international organizations and aimed at improving methods of work and cooperation between them, strengthening the liaison between their secretariats on the one hand and the organizations and the Liaison Centre, established by the Director-General according to the recommendation of the First Meeting which was endorsed by the Seventh Session of the Committee, on the other. The Second Meeting also discussed methods of organizing international gatherings and the establishment of a calendar of recurring periodical meetings, which would assist in avoiding overlapping of dates of meetings in future. The Paris Meeting recommended that these two questions be put on the agenda of the next meeting, to be held early in 1957 in Paris.

In the very lively discussion which followed, representatives of international organizations present, as well as government delegations, expressed their appreciation for the holding of meetings of this kind which, it was unanimously agreed, fulfilled an extremely useful function.

Appreciation was also expressed for the work of the Liaison Centre and it was noted that this Centre will endeavour on a trial basis to furnish twice a year information on plans and activities of organizations, the results of meetings, work accomplished and the dates and agenda of envisaged meetings. This information will be forwarded to governments and to international organizations working in the field of agriculture in Europe. Representatives of international organizations informed the Committee of steps taken to implement the recommendations of the two Paris meetings and examples were quoted of the positive results achieved by those meetings in helping to coordinate the activities of organizations. Many organizations had also taken measures to change their working methods. Government delegates stressed the beneficial effect on European agriculture of the results of those meetings, which are instrumental in reducing overlapping and duplication of efforts and in providing the various organizations working in Europe with the opportunity of pooling their resources, thereby making a valuable contribution towards the desired aims. The inventory of plans and activities of international organizations annexed to the report of the Meeting was highly appreciated. It was considered a very useful document, filling a gap often felt and giving a comprehensive summary of the work of the various international organizations.

During the discussion representatives of some organizations took the opportunity of presenting statements on their working relations with FAO in the field of agriculture in Europe. The representative of OEEC referred to the decision taken by the Ministerial Committee of that body. This had created a sound basis for good working relations between the two organizations and close cooperation between their Secretariats which had had several consultations during the last year on projects of mutual interest. He also informed the Committee that the Committee of Deputies of the Ministers of Agriculture had recently decided not to set up for the time being any working party or committee with over-all technical responsibilities, which would facilitate avoiding duplication, but only to establish, in addition to those already existing, three ad hoc working parties of a specialized nature dealing with farm management, agricultural machinery and fertilizer problems respectively.

The representative of ILO outlined the way in which his Organization's work could be integrated into the network of contacts between inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations set up by the Paris meeting, pointing out that ILO's concept of agricultural work extends to the whole of the rural population and their program of work included projects on an international convention on international standards for vocational training, the interdependence between employment in the country and employment in towns, rural youth activities, and the role of women in the country.

At the request of the Committee, the Director of the Agriculture Division gave a short report on work in the technical field carried out at present by the Committee on Agricultural Problems of the Economic Commission for Europe. The Committee noted with regret that some difficulties with regard to overlapping of activities between ECE and FAO still exist but attributed this mainly to the difference in membership between the two Organizations. This situation made it all the more important that governments ensure full coordination between delegations to the meetings of the FAO European Committee on Agriculture on the one hand and the ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems on the other.

Progress Reports on Recommendations Formulated at Earlier Meetings of the European Committee on Agriculture

The Deputy Director of the Agriculture Division, Dr. Ralph W. Phillips, reported on the action which both governments and FAO had taken following up recommendations formulated by the Committee at its earlier meetings. Discussion followed on all items except those of a purely informational nature, and new information arising from the discussion is summarized below.

Appointment of Representatives to the European Committee on Agriculture, its Sub-Committees and Working Parties. The Committee appreciated the fact that most member governments had implemented the recommendations formulated at its Sixth and Seventh Sessions by designating representatives to serve in a continuing capacity in the European Committee on Agriculture and its subsidiary bodies. Several delegates submitted during the Session the names of representatives recently appointed by their governments and the complete list of representatives is given in Annex 1. The Committee called the attention of governments which had not yet done so to the desirability of designating their representatives to the Committee and its subsidiary bodies as soon as possible.

Coordination of Fertilizer Questionnaires Issued by International Agencies. The Committee endorsed the agreement reached between FAO and OEEC for the harmonization of their questionnaires and expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the two organizations in simplifying the task of the member countries in providing this information.

FAO Working Party on Pasture and Fodder Development. The Committee was informed that the United Kingdom, on behalf of its territories in the region, would be making suggestions regarding items which might be included in the agenda for the Fifth Meeting of the Working Party to be held in Israel in 1957. The Committee invited suggestions from other countries.

Inter-Country Cooperation in the Improvement of Lucerne Seed Production. The Committee was informed that the very severe winter had greatly impaired the seed production in several experimental areas, particularly in Spain and in Portugal. A full report on these trials will, however, be prepared by the Secretariat and distributed as soon as all the data is received from the cooperating experiment stations. The delegates from Portugal and Spain assured the Committee that the necessary steps would be taken immediately to have the harvested seed, if any, sent to FAO for redistribution to the referee station in Denmark, together with the trial reports.

Stimulating the Use of Hybrid Maize. The Committee expressed the view that this is a very good example of the useful and efficient accomplishments of FAO in European agriculture. It was pointed out that information had been requested from the governments on a number of points in this field for the preparation of a comprehensive report to be presented at the ninth FAO Meeting on Hybrid Maize, which would now take place in Cairo in October 1956. Particular attention was drawn to the importance of ensuring a wide adoption of the FAO seed certification standards and of the prompt establishment of regional collections for the maintenance of indigenous varieties of maize. A few delegates gave some information on recent developments in this field in their countries. The Committee agreed to request each country to accelerate the completion of the FAO questionnaire on hybrid maize matters.

Seed Exchanges for Trials with Fodder Beet and Fodder Sugarbeet Varieties with a High Dry Matter Content. Reports of the uniform trials of fodder beets with a high dry matter content, organized for the second successive year in European countries and involving 16 varieties and set up in 11 countries, will be analyzed and distributed in a summarized form as soon as possible. The delegate of Austria pointed out that the seed distributed in 1955 arrived too late for proper sowing but that the tests are being carried out this year. The delegate of Portugal indicated that the very severe winter had created unsatisfactory conditions for normal fodder beet trials in that country.

The Setting Up of a European Crop Improvement Association. As at the previous session, there was a slight difference of opinion in the Committee on whether or not it should encourage at the present stage the setting up of a European Crop Improvement Association. While several delegates and the representatives of the International Seed Testing Association expressed the view that such a body would be most welcome, especially for dealing with seed certification, several delegates were not sufficiently convinced of the merits of creating this new organization. One of the main questions discussed was if the proposed organization should be governmental or non-governmental. The draft terms of reference of the contemplated association shall be drafted jointly by the FAO and OEEC staffs. The draft shall then be submitted to all European member countries of FAO.

The Production and Use of Home-grown Feedingstuffs and Concentrates in Animal Feeding in Europe and Legislation in European Countries on the Manufacture of and Trade in Compound Feeds. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the conclusions reached at the FAO/EAAP Meeting on Animal Feeding Problems, held at Göttingen, Germany, in September 1955, and took note of the organization of the small group composed of experts of FAO and EAAP recommended at Göttingen who would in collaboration with the PIBAC and ICAI, investigate the possibilities of standardization of the methods of sampling and routine analysis of feedingstuffs in Europe.

It was noted with appreciation that a start had been made by the United Kingdom Government in implementing the proposal of the Göttingen meeting regarding the need for more information on the value of different proteins to growing pigs and on the effect of processing upon these proteins.

The Committee recommended that:

- (1) In view of the need in the international trade of oilcakes for labelling separately protein and fat content, the FAO-EAAP group of experts study, in collaboration with PIBAC and ICAI, the most suitable ways and means for this to be achieved and report its findings to the next session of the Committee.

- (2) The Director-General amend and bring up-to-date the working paper on "Legislation and Other Measures in European Countries on the Manufacture of and Trade in Compound Feeds".
- (3) The European Association for Animal Production be asked to investigate, through its study commissions on animal feeding and pig production:
 - (i) the formulation of nutrient allowances for pigs acceptable to all European countries; and
 - (ii) techniques whereby rapid tests for evaluating proteins fed to growing pigs might be formulated.

Control of the Olive Fly. The Committee heard with satisfaction that among the most important pieces of evidence the 1955 investigations produced is that (a) small quantities of copper added to the parathion solution apparently leave no appreciable undesirable residues in the oil, and (b) a new product in only one treatment, and possibly two treatments under extreme conditions, per season, gives perfect control of the fly but being mostly water soluble leaves no measurable residues in the resulting oil. The Government of Italy is applying these results on a larger scale in 1956. Of equal importance has been the information that the Moroccan or "mixed" method has given very encouraging results for the first time in Europe although applied only to a limited area. This method comprises treatment of the olive trees in the spring and early summer, before the formation of fruit, for the control of the olive fly and the olive kernel borer. It will be tested in 1956 in Greece on a much larger scale.

The Committee was also informed on the progress made in the analysis of insecticide residues in olive oil. At its Seventh Session the Committee was informed that the method was not acceptable to most experts. Two more methods of analysis of parathion in olive oil have been developed since then; one by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità of Italy and the other by a U.S.A. company. Oil samples are now being analyzed by a number of laboratories with both methods.

The Committee:

- (1) Expressed the view that more analytical investigations for toxic substances in foods and feeds in general are needed.
- (2) Noted that the toxic aspects of this problem will become the subject for discussion at the WHO/FAO Meeting on Toxic Hazards from the Use of Pesticides, to be held in June 1956.

Livestock Improvement with Special Reference to Progeny Testing.
The Committee noted with satisfaction the progress in the collection of information by the Study Commissions of EAAP, and in particular by the Commission on Pig Production, which will be presented before the joint FAO/EAAP Meeting to be held in Copenhagen in 1957.

It was pointed out that although there was a great interest in progeny testing throughout the livestock field, in view of the great amount of material already assembled in connection with progeny testing in pigs, the Copenhagen meeting would be restricted to this subject as an initial step. Concurrently a draft on the organization of a progeny test for beef cattle has been prepared by the EAAP Study Commission on Cattle Production and this will be discussed at the Association's meeting in Madrid during the latter part of May 1956.

Regarding progeny testing in poultry, the Committee noted with satisfaction the statement made by the representative of the WPSA that his Association was anxious to collaborate with FAO in the implementation of this project.

The Present Situation and Outlook of Horse Breeding in Europe. The Committee noted that the work on the technical aspects of this subject by EAAP and FAO was progressing, and that at the Second Meeting of International Organizations for the Joint Study of Programs and Activities in the Field of Agriculture in Europe, held in Paris in February 1956, a group of representatives of organizations interested in this problem was formed and the methods of work proposed by it were approved by the Committee.

As a result of the questionnaire on horse breeding which was circulated by EAAP to its member organizations, replies had already been received from ten countries. In addition, FAO and OEEC had made available a great deal of information on the subject to EAAP.

It was hoped that a preliminary report based on the material available would be presented to the forthcoming EAAP Meeting to be held in Madrid in May 1956. Based on this and further information which is expected to arrive from other sources, it is hoped to present a fuller report on this question to the next session of the European Committee on Agriculture.

International Convention on Methods of Sampling and Analysing Cheeses (signed in Rome, 1934). The Committee, noting that in conformity with its recommendation formulated at its Sixth Session, the IDF had now transmitted to the Director-General its report on the Schmid-Bondzinsky-Ratzlaff test, agreed that the recommendation could now be carried out in its entirety.

The Committee therefore recommended that:

The Director-General set up, according to Article 7 of the International Convention on Methods of Sampling and Analysing Cheeses, signed in Rome in 1934, the committee of experts composed of five specialists for the examination of modifications or amendments proposed to the Convention.

The Committee was also informed about the meetings held in London and Brussels at which representatives of IDF, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and FAO participated and at which the possibility of the framing of an international convention governing the use and protection of names for milk and milk products was discussed. A draft of such a convention has been drawn up in Brussels and it is at present the subject of further study at the technical level; as soon as this work is completed it will be transmitted to governments for their consideration. It was also noted that in the event that such a convention should be agreed upon, the international convention on methods of sampling and analysing cheeses might form a part of it.

List of National Agricultural Organizations in European Countries.
The FAO European Committee on Agriculture at its Seventh Session invited the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and the European Confederation of Agriculture to cooperate in the preparation of a study on the structure, activities and objectives of national agricultural organizations in European countries.

The Secretariats of the two international organizations considered it indispensable that the Committee give more precise indications regarding the purpose and the ways in which the study is to be undertaken. To this end, a joint note was submitted by Mr. R. Savary, Secretary General of IFAP, in order to assist the Committee to analyse the problems involved and to formulate more precisely the outline of the desired study. The Committee, after having discussed thoroughly the problems raised in the paper, realized the complexity of the question and the great amount of work which would be needed to carry out an enquiry concerning on the one hand the establishment of a list of national agricultural organizations (showing mainly the different existing organizations, their importance, their inter-connections and their nature and scope) and on the other the analysis and evaluation of the role and activities of these organizations.

The Committee expressed the view that the enquiry be limited in the first stages to the establishment of a list of national agricultural organizations, giving indications of the address of their headquarters, their scope and their structure. It was felt desirable that the envisaged list should classify the organizations under two categories: public and semi-public organizations and private organizations. In the second category, the following differentiations will be made:

- (i) organizations dealing essentially with promoting and/or safeguarding the interests of the farmers (peasant unions etc.);

- (ii) organizations dealing with farmer education.
- (iii) organizations dealing with marketing of agricultural produce or agricultural requisites (cooperatives etc.)
- (iv) organizations for mutual aid (dealing with financing, insurance problems etc.)
- (v) specialized organizations (wheat producers, producers of sugarbeet etc.)

When work on this first stage of the study is finished, the Committee, after having examined the results, will decide on the usefulness to follow up the work and eventually to propose that the second stage of the project should be initiated, namely, the analysis of the role and activities of national agricultural organizations.

The Committee:

- (1) Expressed its appreciation for the collaboration offered by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and the European Confederation of Agriculture to carry out a study on national agricultural organizations in the European countries.
- (2) Expressed the view that the enquiry be limited in the first stage to the establishment of a list of national agricultural organizations, indicating the address of their headquarters, their scope and their structure.
- (3) Expressed the wish that this preliminary study be presented to the next session of the Committee to enable it to decide on the follow-up of the work and eventually to propose to complete it with an analysis of the role and activities of national agricultural organizations.

Convening of a Joint FAO/ILO European Rural Life Conference. The Committee noted the steps which had been taken to convene a European Conference on Rural Life in the Federal Republic of Germany in April 1957. The attention of delegates was drawn to the request which had been made to member governments to submit material for the documentation of the Conference by 31 August 1956. It was pointed out that adequate preparation of documentation by the staff of FAO and ILO would depend to a great extent on the timely response of governments to this request.

Enquiry on the Social and Economic Conditions of Rural Populations in the Alpine Area. The Committee expressed its satisfaction at the progress which had been made by the countries of the Alpine area in carrying out surveys of social and economic conditions in the Alpine regions of their countries. Several delegates gave supplementary information on the stage which had been reached in the conduct of surveys in their countries.

The Committee endorsed the proposal that country monographs should be prepared on the basis of data collected in the surveys and that a group of experts should be convened to decide on the outline to be followed in the preparation of the monographs. It also supported the proposal that the meeting of the expert group should take place immediately after the Study Meeting on Problems of the Alpine Area, convened by CEA in Grenoble, 17-21 July 1956. The continued collaboration of FAO and CEA in this project was welcomed.

Other Important Problems Facing European Agriculture

International Conventions on the Standardization of Quality and Grading of Agricultural Requisites

This proposal had already been discussed during the Seventh Session of the Committee. On that occasion the Committee had expressed the wish that a report be submitted at its next session by the delegate of Belgium, giving full information on what had been done in this field as well as on all proposals which might contribute to the improvement of existing methods and to extending their field of application.

The delegate of Belgium presented this report which included the replies and comments forwarded by Member Governments on the proposal of the Belgian Government and a description of the steps already taken towards the promotion of standardization in the field of agricultural requisites.

Almost all delegations agreed that the question was of primary importance and needed early attention by the Committee. In view of the great number and complexity of the problems involved, however, the Committee decided to proceed step by step and, for the time being, to limit itself to promoting and integrating the efforts towards standardization of sampling, analysis and testing methods and the relative legislative measures, it being understood that the final aim should remain standardization of quality and grading of the commodities under consideration.

There were considerable differences as to the nature and number of problems involved and to the progress already achieved towards standardization in respect of the different kinds of agricultural requisites, i.e., animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. The Committee therefore found it necessary to devise for each of these problems a separate and very flexible approach, and to deal separately with each of them at its future sessions.

The Committee took note that several international organizations were actively studying the standardization of agricultural requisites and that for some of those commodities standards had already been worked out and were in force in some countries. The wish was therefore expressed that close contact should be established with organizations dealing with such problems of standardization, which might be asked to devote increased attention to those problems and to keep the Committee informed about the rate of progress in their efforts and the orientation taken by their studies and projects. The Committee also wished to stress that the final aim of the activities should be the framing of international conventions and their acceptance and enforcement by the Governments.

The Committee

Having regard to the importance and usefulness of standardization of quality and grading of agricultural requisites,

Bearing in mind that several international organizations are actively studying these problems,

Agreed:

- (1) To promote and to integrate such efforts, proceeding step by step towards the standardization of quality and grading of agricultural requisites to arrive at the final aim: the framing of international conventions and their acceptance and enforcement by Governments.
- (2) To begin its task by integrating efforts towards the standardization of sampling, analysis and testing methods and the relevant legislation enforcing their use.
- (3) To deal separately at its future sessions with the various commodities involved.

The Committee examined in detail work to be carried out on the following commodities:

Animal feedingsuffs. The Committee, having endorsed the recommendations of the FAO/EAAP Göttingen meeting, decided to ask the Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry, the European Association for Animal Production and the International Commission of Agricultural Industries to carry on their work on the international standard methods of sampling and analysis. The Committee expressed the wish that these international organizations inform it at its next session on the state of progress of their activities in this particular field.

Fertilizers. The Committee commended the work already done by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, in cooperation with the International Center on Fertilizers, on the standardization of analysis and testing methods for fertilizers and expressed the wish that this organization continue its efforts and inform the Committee at its next session on the results achieved.

Seeds. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the work done by the International Seed Testing Association on standardization of seed testing methods and of the work of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation which, in cooperation with FAO, has already framed a draft convention for herbage seeds. The Committee expressed the wish that

these organizations inform it at its next session on the state of their endeavours and on their further proposed activities in that field.

Pesticides. The Committee, being fully aware of the interest of the studios devoted to the standardization of sampling and analysis methods by the Permanent Committee for International Plant Protection Congresses (CEP), expressed the desire to be informed on the progress of this work at its next session.

The Committee

Noting the work

- (i) of EAAP, PIBAC and ICAI aimed at the establishment of international standard methods of sampling and analysis of animal feedingstuffs,
- (ii) of OEEC and the International Center on Fertilizers on the standardization of analysis and testing methods of fertilizers,
- (iii) of ISTA on the standardization of seed testing methods for seed moving in international trade,
- (iv) of OEEC, ISTA and FAO on the standardization of the certification of herbage and other seed destined for international trade,
- (v) of CEP on the standardization of methods of sampling and analysis of pesticides,

Expressed the wish

- (1) That the efforts of the abovementioned international organizations be encouraged, continued and strengthened.
- (2) To be informed at its next session on the progress achieved and the results obtained.

Effect of Chemical Fertilizers, Pesticides and Other Materials on Crop Quality

The French delegate, who submitted a paper on this topic, stated that all countries, in their efforts to increase the production of foodstuffs, are using simultaneously various techniques, some of which consist of the use of chemical materials such as fertilizers, pesticides etc. Such latter techniques might not be without influence on the chemical composition and on the quality of crops; the changes that they make may have favourable or unfavourable effects on the health of the

consumers. Although health officers and doctors have been unable to trace metabolic or polymorphic disorders, such as tumours, to specific causes, there are those who assert, without prior scientific study, that the greater incidence of these diseases is somehow due to the use of fertilizer and materials for crop protection. While there are people who, in perfectly good faith, believe that human intervention in the biological equilibrium can lead to the adulteration of foodstuffs, there are others who exploit this concern for merchandising and advertising purposes. Thus, in some countries produce is sold "guaranteed grown without chemical fertilizers". There are also people, more sophisticated, who support these suspicions in the hope that by discrediting the different means of increasing production used by their competitors they will be able to bring about a reduction in yields, with the consequent increase in prices of agricultural produce. Some people try to substitute for standard mineral fertilizers formulas whose effectiveness has not always been proved.

This trend of thought, the French delegate said, which up to the present has gained support mainly in cities and medical circles, is now gaining ground in rural areas and is an additional obstacle to the dissemination of knowledge concerning fertilizers. In some countries research is under way to obtain irrefutable evidence in regard to the effect of fertilizer on quality of crops. In many European countries there are long established experiment stations working with fertilizers, which should make it possible to place the scientific studies on a solid foundation. Crops harvested on these experimental fields, suggested the French delegate, should make reliable comparative studies possible under a program to be developed with the experiment stations interested in this work. Although a certain number of international bodies are already tackling such problems, international coordination of such efforts may prove very fruitful and, while pacifying public opinion, could at the same time give guidance to users of fertilizers and plant pharmaceuticals for the improvement of quality of crops, as well as for increase in yields. As to the action to be taken, the French delegate thought that research should be undertaken in the various countries and this research should be encouraged and coordinated and the results disseminated, especially in rural areas. It might be also useful to convene a small group of experts which could define clearly what sort of research work needs to be done in order to determine the effect of fertilizers and pesticides on soils and crops.

In the discussion that followed, the delegates were unanimous in expressing their thanks to the French delegate for the timely presentation of this very important problem. The delegates took the opportunity to comment briefly on the situation existing in their own countries and they generally agreed with the French proposal on what should be undertaken but difference of opinion was expressed as to the first step to be taken. It was pointed out that the necessary research work would take a considerable amount of time to gain conclusive results and caution should

be exercised that action to be undertaken by the Committee should not be misinterpreted.

The Committee recommended:

- (1) The problem of the effect of fertilizers on crop quality be referred to the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research, which would then report back to the Committee on the advisability and possibility of further research in this field.
- (2) The Director-General be requested to have a report prepared on the work already carried out on the effect of pesticides on crop quality by the technical agencies engaged in this field.

Improvement of Farm Buildings

In introducing the proposal, the delegate of Ireland pointed out that although considerable work was being done in this field by individual countries and while some international organizations, notably OEEC and the International Commission on Agricultural Engineering, have recently sponsored a number of projects dealing with farm buildings, it appeared nevertheless that insufficient work has been done at the present time to promote better farm buildings. He suggested that there might be a great accumulation of knowledge and experience in regard to this subject in member countries and that it would be very valuable if member countries could draw on this pool of knowledge and experience. The basic information required related to:

- (a) Officially sponsored schemes in operation in different countries in regard to grants or subsidies for the reconstruction of old farm buildings or the creation of new buildings.
- (b) Advisory services being offered.

He accordingly suggested that as a first step the Committee should consider the feasibility of having a survey carried out by FAO of schemes officially sponsored by member governments for the improvement of farm buildings. It might also consider at a later stage how far building specialists in member countries might be enabled to exchange experiences with one another in regard to the technical details of building, design and construction.

The Committee expressed great interest in the proposal. It was pointed out, however, that a study of this type must be approached from a number of different aspects, technical, economic and probably aesthetic, which made it a major undertaking requiring the work of specialists over a considerable period. A number of international

organizations, it appeared, were also interested in this work and had completed or were presently conducting studies on specific phases of the subject. This work should be reviewed before anything further was initiated.

The Committee recommended that:

- (1) The Director-General investigate the work being done by other agencies with regard to the improvement of farm buildings.
- (2) A discussion group of representatives of all international organizations interested in this field be formed at the next meeting of international organizations, to be held in Paris early in 1957, to assist in better defining and proportioning responsibilities.
- (3) The Director-General take the necessary steps to assemble technical literature, plans, legislation in effect and information on projects relative to farm building, design and improvement.

Technical Problems of Olive Growing and Olive Oil Production

This question was added to the agenda at the request of the Italian delegation which recalled that the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, held in Geneva, October 1955, had expressed the hope in its Resolution No. 5 that:

- (a) the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research of the FAO European Committee on Agriculture will place on the agenda of its next session the agricultural and technological aspects of the technical problems of olive growing and olive oil production;
- (b) the governments of the countries concerned will request FAO to undertake a survey with a view to ascertaining the comparative merits of the various cultural systems used in olive groves, the yields obtained and the relative production costs in relation to the economic and technical problems arising in different countries, the relative position of the olive growing and olive oil industry in these countries and the status given to that industry in their agricultural development programs.

After a lengthy discussion in which several of the delegates of the countries interested in olive oil production took part, the Committee agreed, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research, that the agricultural and technological aspects of the technical problems of olive growing and olive oil production should be put on the agenda of the next meeting of the Sub-Committee on

Agricultural Research and that within this Sub-Committee an informal ad hoc working party, composed of research workers of the interested countries, should be formed to discuss these problems and to prepare a report for the next meeting of the Sub-Committee. The Italian Government was asked to appoint a rapporteur for this working group.

As regards the survey proposed by the abovementioned Resolution of the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, Dr. F.T. Wahlen, Director of the Agriculture Division, explained that the technical side of olive growing and olive oil production, which is considered a very important one, falls within the field of the Agriculture Division. The economic side of the problem had been taken into consideration by the FAO Economics Division which, after due consideration by the Committee on Commodity Problems, had drafted the convention which formed the subject of deliberations by the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil. He indicated that the Agriculture Division had already studied parts of the technical problems, namely, the problem of olive fly control and that on the processing of olive oil, for which a Development Paper is in process of publication. Dr. Wahlen indicated that it seemed to him that his Division was not at present in a position to undertake such a complete study as that proposed because of the shortage of personnel in the horticultural field. Nevertheless, he assured the Committee that his Division would do its utmost, either alone or with the collaboration of the Economics Division, in order to study what particular action might be taken to give as much satisfaction as possible to the Italian proposition. The Committee took note of this statement and thanked the Director of the Agriculture Division for the efforts which were to be made by FAO in this field. The Committee also noted that under the inter-governmental olive oil agreement, negotiated at the abovementioned United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, an olive oil council may be established in the near future, whose functions may also include technical studies on olive oil problems and expressed its desire to establish close liaison with this envisaged body, when established, in order to avoid duplication of work.

The Committee

Taking note of Resolution No. 5 of the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, held in Geneva, October 1955,

Recommended:

- (1) That the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research place on the agenda of its next meeting the agricultural and technological aspects of the technical problems of olive growing and olive oil production.
- (2) To establish within the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research an ad hoc working party composed of research workers from the interested countries.

- (1) To ask the Italian Government to appoint a rapporteur to this ad hoc working party.

The Place of the Sheep Industry in European Agriculture

The delegate of Italy introduced the question of problems arising from the present situation of sheep husbandry in European agriculture. The numbers of sheep are declining in many European countries, due in great part to the changing economic conditions. The agrarian reform being carried out in many countries of the Mediterranean region, dividing the land in the plains in small plots, creates increasing difficulties for the transhumance of sheep which is the traditional pattern of the industry in this region. Thus, the equilibrium in the use of the land in the plains and in the hill and mountain regions is broken and the problem arises how the pastures of the hills and mountains should be used. It seems that there will be a need to introduce a new pattern of sheep husbandry based on small flocks and perhaps to work out a new form of associate or cooperative sheep-keeping. Important problems of introduction of suitable breeds of sheep which are adapted to these conditions arise, as well as many other problems, such as the production and conservation of forage for winter, etc.

The Committee, after due consideration, supported the proposal that studies should be carried out on the present situation and possible developments in the sheep industry in the regions affected most by these changes. The Committee recommended that:

- (1) The European Association for Animal Production, its study commission on sheep production in particular, and the FAO Working Party on Mediterranean Pasture and Fodder Development be asked to undertake the necessary studies each in their respective fields of competence.
- (2) These bodies be asked to report back to the next session of the Committee on their findings.

The Application of Atomic Energy in Agriculture

Dr. R.A. Silow, the FAO specialist on the application of atomic energy in agriculture, presented an outline of recent activities in the international sphere in connection with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, as a background for discussion of the contribution that FAO can make to the promotion of the application of atomic energy in agriculture through inter-country cooperation in Europe.

The wealth of information on agricultural applications submitted by country delegates and by FAO to the United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva in August 1955, indicated

clearly that atomic energy may well be for agriculture one of the most significant of recent scientific developments. More recently, in a statement by the United States Atomic Energy Commission, the potential contribution of atomic energy to agriculture in that country, through research applications of radioisotopes and radiation leading to more efficient usage of fertilizers, the development of more effective means of combatting pests and diseases, the breeding of more productive varieties of farm crops, and the preservation of meat, potatoes, and other farm produce, was estimated at 210 million dollars a year. That estimate took into account only those contributions already obvious at this early stage but even so, the extremely striking conclusion was drawn that the potential contribution of atomic energy to agriculture could be of approximately the same order of magnitude as the contribution of atomic energy to the generation of electric power.

FAO, as a member of the United Nations family, has to play its full part in the international program for promotion of the peaceful applications of atomic energy which was initiated by President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" plan and launched through the General Assembly resolution on this subject in the autumn of 1954. Since then, the General Assembly has again authorized the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a similar scientific conference within the next two to three years, but on a less comprehensive scale and dealing primarily with power aspects, with the specialized agencies, including FAO, being left to organize such international meetings as they consider necessary in their own particular fields of responsibility. In addition, there is every possibility that the International Atomic Energy Agency will come into existence within the next 12 months and that Agency will look to the various specialized agencies for assistance in promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy in their respective fields. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations also has under consideration a resolution calling upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake a special study of atomic energy as a factor in economic development, including agriculture, and here again FAO will be required to participate. The United Nations Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation on Man and his Environment has also requested assistance in obtaining information on the extent of occurrence and effects of certain radioactive isotopes in the agricultural food chain on which only very limited scientific information is available.

In view of the very substantial contribution that atomic energy can make to agriculture, and bearing in mind that we are only at the very beginning of a very important and rapidly expanding new phase in human experience, there is an evident need for stimulation, organization and coordination of action in the international sphere to promote the applications of atomic energy in agriculture. Every effort should be made to ensure that full provision is made for associating that project with some similar form of inter-country cooperation in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy in agriculture in Europe.

For this very reason, there has been set up, under the aegis of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research, a Contact Group on Atomic Energy in Agriculture which would be concerned with the exchange of information on research programs, on the results of research investigations, on plans for future programs, on collection of information on the principal research workers concerned and on establishments and laboratories at which foreign students could be accepted for training in the use of radioisotopes and radiation.

There is already evidence of a trend towards some divergence of activities on the part of individual countries in Europe in their programs for the use of radiation and radioisotopes, and the exchange of information on individual country programs could also be organized through the Contact Group. Eventually, it might be expected to lead to some form of cooperation and perhaps some allocation of specific fields of investigation to particular countries.

Supplementing the information given by Dr. Silow, the French delegation distributed a paper on the work of the French Commissariat on Atomic Energy and on the contribution this body could give to foster international cooperation in this field, in particular in offering training facilities to foreign research workers.

The Committee recognized the importance of making provision for a free exchange of information on current activities and plans as a basis for organizing inter-country cooperation in promoting the applications of atomic energy in agriculture and warmly endorsed the establishment of a European Contact Group. The Committee considered that it would be undesirable to define the terms of reference of the Contact Group too rigidly at this time, and that the Group should develop its own procedures on the basis of experience, maintaining close contact with the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research, from future sessions of which the Group could obtain guidance if required. The first function of the Contact Group would be to establish a free exchange of information between countries on a general level across the whole field of interest. Subsequently, informal round-table conferences or symposia in more limited subject-matter fields would be of value in extending the possibility of participation beyond the original Contact Group representatives to a wider circle of specialist workers.

The first meeting of the Contact Group will probably be held towards the end of the year or early in 1957 prior to the next session of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research.

The Committee

Agreed with the establishment of a Contact Group on Atomic Energy in Agriculture, under the aegis of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research, and

Recommended that:

- (1) The terms of reference of this Contact Group be defined at a later stage in the light of experience in its work.
- (2) The work of the Contact Group be limited for the time being to the exchange of information between countries across the whole field of its interest and to the organization of informal discussions and symposia in some limited subject-matter fields.

Survey and Appraisal of Agricultural Resources

This item was introduced by Mr. W.H. Pawley, Chief of the Program Analysis Service of the Agriculture Division of FAO, who said that FAO cannot afford to ignore the intellectual ferment which has been created by world-wide concern over the relationship of renewable natural resources in population growth. The results of an impartial study of the long-term adequacy of resources to meet human needs would be of very great importance in influencing questions of national and international policy. In many regions, fuller information about the resources available and the possibilities for their development and utilization would also be of great benefit for both countries and FAO in working out their programs.

It was clearly recognized that it was not the responsibility of FAO itself to carry out surveys of resources but this was the work of governments or other national bodies, although FAO might provide advice and guidance in these actual resource surveys through its technical assistance program. So far as the present project was concerned, the responsibility of FAO was to provide world-wide leadership and stimulation for the carrying out of resource surveys and to give the necessary guidance to ensure that survey work was carried out on a reasonably comparable basis.

The Conference had indicated that the work on this project during 1956/57 should be confined to a few pilot areas in which the work could be carried out on an experimental basis in order to provide results which could be adjudged at the next session of the Conference. It was felt that these pilot areas should be located in different regions of the world in order to provide experience under different sets of conditions, and the Acting Director-General would greatly appreciate the advice and guidance of the European Committee on Agriculture as to whether he should endeavour to have one of these pilot experimental areas in Europe. It was recognized that the problems of resource development were less to the forefront in Europe than in many other regions of the world and that the economic and marketing problems were perhaps more important as factors limiting production. On the other hand, there may be good reasons why the Committee would feel that one of the pilot areas should be chosen from this region.

In the ensuing discussion delegates were unanimous that the undertaking was a complex and difficult one but that the results would be of great value for future planning for both governments and for FAO, most particularly in less-developed regions. What would be most valuable would be some indication of the rate at which these potentialities could be realized under various circumstances. Several delegates underlined the point that the problem their country was facing was not how to produce more but how to dispose profitably of what was already being produced, and therefore a survey and appraisal of resource potentialities might not be justified, at least at this stage. Other delegates expressed the view that, providing the countries concerned were interested, it might be desirable to have one of the pilot experimental areas selected from some part of southern Europe.

The delegate of Italy and the representative of OEEC referred to the recent Italian proposal to OEEC regarding the economic development of Sardinia, a project to which the Italian Government attaches great importance as part of the productivity campaign. An OEEC mission was now in Sardinia in this connexion and that work would include the consolidation of fragmented holdings and techniques for improvement of sheep raising, both of which could make a contribution to the survey of resources. It is felt that FAO be interested in this work as a means of providing its member governments with the kind of information from a pilot area that might be looked for from Europe. The delegate of France referred to the great experience already accumulated by the Italian Government in resource survey and development, especially in southern Italy and the results of field work already carried out, the results of which in many cases were not readily available. This was essentially a secretariat job. Second, the pilot projects which would go beyond existing information and involve original survey work. This cannot be carried out by the secretariat but must be done by countries in consultation with FAO. So far as Europe was concerned there were to be found in many areas, particularly in southern Europe and in mountainous areas, under-developed pockets and in respect of these, Europe was in a similar position to many other parts of the world, and the selection of a pilot experimental area might be appropriate. But Europe could also make a different type of contribution through its valuable experience in the development and utilization of resources. He referred particularly to the work being carried out in The Netherlands for the systematic transformation of agriculture in connexion with the reclamation of polders and the reconstruction of flood devastated areas. The experience of The Netherlands Government in this respect could well be regarded as a pilot project of great interest to other countries.

The Committee recommended that:

- (1) The Sub-Committee on Land and Water Use review the project on survey and appraisal of agricultural resources insofar as it falls within its competence.

- (2) The Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Land and Water Use be asked to report to the next session of the European Committee on Agriculture in this respect.
- (3) Member Governments be invited to furnish to the Director-General information on their own experience in the survey and development of resources.

The Committee stressed the important part which the Sub-Committee on Land and Water Use could play in furthering the survey and appraisal of agricultural resources in Europe. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Mr. Ytterborn, stated that all those fields of work mapped out by the Sub-Committee for early attention would throw light on the potentialities for increasing production and the Sub-Committee would like to follow this project at its various stages.

Rules of Procedure and Name of the European Committee on Agriculture

The Committee at its Seventh Session asked the Executive Committee to examine any amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Committee which might be necessary to take into account the general principles laid down by the Committee regarding the establishment of its subsidiary bodies (sub-committees and/or working parties). The Committee also suggested that its name be reconsidered according to the FAO rules at present in force.

The Committee noted that the Eighth Session of the FAO Conference (Rome, 4-25 November 1955) entrusted the Council with undertaking a review of the procedures followed in connexion with the organization of regional and/or technical bodies, and that it is possible that the rules of procedure of all commissions and committees established under Article VI of the FAO Constitution may have to be revised in the light of the suggestions of the Council and the decision of the next session of the Conference. The Committee decided, therefore, not to take any action to amend or to modify its Rules of Procedure at the present session. It felt, however, that it was necessary to establish some provisional rules on matters which are not settled by the present Rules of Procedure and which might be applied until new Rules of Procedure are adopted. The Committee agreed to establish the following rules:

- (a) Sub-Committees shall report their findings and recommendations to the European Committee on Agriculture.
- (b) Working parties depending on a sub-committee shall transmit their findings and recommendations to the sub-committee concerned for consideration.
- (c) The chairmen and vice-chairmen of the sub-committees and/or working parties shall be elected at the end of each meeting and shall exercise their functions until the end of the next meeting. They shall be eligible for re-election.

As regards its future name, the Committee, considering that it was empowered by Decision 382 of the Sixth Session of the Conference to choose its own most appropriate title, agreed to settle the nomenclature of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies according to the FAO internal rules at present in force on this matter. The Committee agreed to change its name to "European Commission on Agriculture" and accordingly the subsidiary bodies which have been hitherto known as sub-committees will be designated sub-commissions. The Committee agreed that, in both English and French, ECA shall be used as abbreviation of its name.

The Committee agreed to apply in future the following nomenclature:

European Commission on Agriculture

Executive Committee of the European Commission on Agriculture

Sub-Commission on Agricultural Research of the ECA

Sub-Commission on Extension and Vocational Training in
Agriculture and in Home Economics and Rural Youth of the ECA

Sub-Commission on Land and Water Use of the ECA

Working Party on Consolidation of Fragmented Holdings
Working Party on Soil Classification and Survey.

The Committee agreed:

- (1) Not to amend or to modify its Rules of Procedure at the present Session.
- (2) To establish some provisional rules on matters which are not settled by the present Rules of Procedure and which might be applied until new rules of procedure are adopted, in particular:
 - (i) Sub-committees shall report their findings and recommendations to the European Committee on Agriculture;
 - (ii) Working parties dependent on a sub-committee shall transmit their findings and recommendations to the sub-committee concerned for consideration;
 - (iii) The chairmen and vice-chairmen of the sub-committees and/or working parties shall be elected at the end of each meeting and shall exercise their functions until the end of the next meeting. They shall be eligible for re-election.

- (3) To change its name to "European Commission on Agriculture" and accordingly the name of its subsidiary bodies, hitherto known as sub-committees, to sub-commissions.

Other Business

Frost Damage to European Agriculture

The Swiss delegate called the attention of the Committee to the very heavy damages to agriculture caused by frost in several European countries during the winter of 1956 and asked for information on damages which had occurred in the various member countries of the European Commission on Agriculture, as well as on measures governments had taken to alleviate the difficult situation of the farmers affected and assist them to repair the damages to their crops and buildings. Several delegates gave information on the extent of damages suffered and on the measures which their governments had taken or were going to take. It was agreed that more precise information would be submitted to the Secretariat, which was asked to transmit the information collected to all member governments.

Plant Introduction Scheme

The delegate of Sweden announced that his Government intended to submit for the consideration of the Committee at its next session a note regarding an international European plant introduction scheme. In the view of his Government, such a scheme would be of great value (a) to diversify more the systems of plant rotation at present in use and (b) to assist plant breeders through the introduction of new germ plasm in their work. He mentioned examples of successful plant introduction and the outstanding results, in particular in the U.S.A., where systematic governmental plant introduction has existed for a longer time than in any other country. The Swedish Government is convinced that a European scheme of plant introduction should become of the same value to this region as that which the American one has been. He promised to submit in the near future a note on this matter to the Secretariat for transmission to member governments and their representatives on the European Committee on Agriculture (to be known in future as the "European Commission on Agriculture") in order that it might be thoroughly studied before it is discussed at the next Session.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN

The Committee unanimously re-elected for the next term Mr. R. Braconnier, France, as Chairman, and Ministerialrat W. Weber, Federal Republic of Germany, and Professor A. Camara, Portugal, as Vice-Chairmen. The Committee expressed its appreciation and thanks for their guidance and the able manner in which they performed their duties.

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

The Committee decided that its next session should be held in Rome between 12 and 30 May 1957 and asked the Executive Committee, in consultation with the Director-General and the Director of the Agriculture Division, to fix its exact date.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Agricultural Research

The Committee recommended that:

(a) Governments

- (1) Encourage the preparation of uniform national registers of agricultural research projects.
- (2) Encourage the interchange of research workers by establishing special funds and/or bilateral agreements with other countries; exchanges in fields selected for cooperative activity should be emphasized and a liaison officer for this purpose appointed.
- (3) Assist in the organization of cooperative international research projects and to this end appoint for each project a research worker in a national research institute.

(b) The Director-General

- (1) Prepare a report on the registration of new varieties and a report on the growing of genetic stocks of local varieties and submit these reports to the next meeting of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research for further action.
- (2) Facilitate the organization of international cooperative research projects by providing some financial support wherever possible and by relating the FAO Fellowship Program to such projects.

Extension and Vocational Training in Agriculture, Home Economics and Rural Youth

The Committee:

- (1) Took note of the activities of the Sub-Committee on Extension and Vocational Training in Agriculture and in Home Economics and Rural Youth.
- (2) Confirmed with slight modification the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee proposed by the Seventh Session of the Committee. The terms of reference will thus be as follows:

"To encourage joint approach to problems on the international level, exchange of experience

between countries and the planning of joint activities with a view to increasing the efficiency of extension or advisory services and vocational training in agriculture, home economics and rural youth work, including the development of a long-term program of interest to European countries."

- (3) Asked Member Governments to study the priorities listed in the report of the first meeting of the Sub-Committee and to indicate what action the countries themselves are willing to take and to inform the Secretariat accordingly.
- (4) Asked the Director-General to approach the international organizations represented at the first meeting of the Sub-Committee, as well as other international organizations, in order to ascertain their interest in undertaking activities directed towards a solution of the problems listed in the report of the first meeting of the Sub-Committee.
- (5) Asked the Sub-Committee to study the results of this last enquiry and the communications received from governments and to indicate the methods of approach it proposes for the solution of the problems listed in the report of its first meeting and in particular to indicate for each problem the organization or organizations which, alone, or in cooperation, are willing to deal with them.

Land and Water Use

The Committee:

- (1) Endorsed the program of work which the Sub-Committee on Land and Water Use had mapped out for the Working Party on Soil Classification and Survey.
- (2) Supported the request that governments increase the emphasis upon the re-development of areas of fragmented farm holdings.

Problems of Animal Feeding in Europe

The Committee recommended that:

- (1) In view of the need in the international trade of oilcakes for labelling separately protein and fat content, the FAO-EAAP group of experts study, in collaboration with the Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry and the International Commission of Agricultural Industries, the most suitable ways and means for this to be achieved and report its findings to the next session of the Committee.

- (2) The Director-General amend and bring up-to-date the working paper on "Legislation and Other Measures in European Countries on the Manufacture of and Trade in Compound Feeds".
- (3) The European Association for Animal Production be asked to investigate through its study commissions on animal feeding and pig production:
 - (i) the formulation of nutrient allowances for pigs acceptable to all European countries; and
 - (ii) techniques whereby rapid tests for evaluating proteins fed to growing pigs might be formulated.

Control of the Olive Fly

The Committee:

- (1) Expressed the view that more analytical investigations for toxic substances in foods and feeds in general are needed.
- (2) Noted that the toxic aspects of this problem will become the subject for discussion at the WHO/FAO Meeting on Toxic Hazards from the Use of Pesticides, to be held in June 1956.

International Convention on Methods of Sampling and Analysing Cheeses (Signed in Rome 1934)

The Committee recommended that:

The Director-General set up, according to Article 7 of the International Convention on Methods of Sampling and Analysing Cheeses, signed in Rome 1934, the committee of experts composed of five specialists for the examination of proposed modifications or amendments to the Convention.

National Agricultural Organizations in European Countries

The Committee:

- (1) Expressed its appreciation for the collaboration offered by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and the European Confederation of Agriculture to carry out a study on national agricultural organizations in European countries.
- (2) Expressed the view that the enquiry be limited in the first stage to the establishment of a list of national agricultural organizations indicating the address of their headquarters, their scope and their structure.

- (3) Expressed the wish that this preliminary study be presented to the next session of the Committee to enable it to decide on the follow-up of the work and eventually to propose to complete it with an analysis of the role and activities of national agricultural organizations.

International Conventions on the Standardization of Quality and Grading of Agricultural Requisites

The Committee

Having regard to the importance and usefulness of standardization of quality and grading of agricultural requisites,

Bearing in mind that several international organizations are actively studying these problems,

Agreed:

- (1) To promote and to integrate such efforts, proceeding step by step towards the standardization of quality and grading of agricultural requisites to arrive at the final aim: the framing of international conventions and their acceptance and enforcement by governments.
- (2) To begin its task by integrating efforts towards the standardization of sampling, analysis and testing methods and the relevant legislation enforcing their use.
- (3) To deal separately at its future sessions with the various commodities involved.

The Committee

Noting the work

- (i) of EAAP, PIBAC and ICAI aimed at the establishment of international standard methods of sampling and analysis of animal feedingstuffs;
- (ii) of OEEC and the International Center on Fertilizers on the standardization of methods of analysis and testing of fertilizers;
- (iii) of ISTA on the standardization of seed testing methods for seed moving in international trade;

- (iv) ... of OEEC, ISTA and FAO on the standardization of the certification of herbage and other seed destined for international trade;
- (v) ... of CEP on the standardization of methods of sampling and analysis of pesticides;

Expressed the wish

- (1) That the efforts of the abovementioned international organizations be encouraged, continued and strengthened.
- (2) To be informed at its next session on the progress achieved and the results obtained.

Effect of Chemical Fertilizers, Pesticides and Other Materials on Crop Quality

The Committee recommended that:

- (1) The problem of the effect of fertilizers on crop quality be referred to the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research which would then report back to the Committee on the advisability and possibility of further research in this field.
- (2) The Director-General be requested to have a report prepared on the work already carried out on the effect of pesticides on crop quality by the technical agencies engaged in this field.

Improvement of Farm Buildings

The Committee recommended that:

- (1) The Director-General investigate the work being done by other agencies with regard to the improvement of farm buildings.
- (2) A discussion group of representatives of all international organizations interested in this field be formed at the next meeting of international organizations, to be held in Paris early in 1957, to assist in better defining and proportioning responsibilities.
- (3) The Director-General take the necessary steps to assemble technical literature, plans, legislation in effect and information on projects relative to farm building, design and improvement.

Technical Problems of Olive Growing and Olive Oil Production

The Committee

Taking note of Resolution No. 5 of the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, held in Geneva, October 1955,

Recommended:

- (1) That the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research place on the agenda of its next meeting the agricultural and technological aspects of the technical problems of olive growing and olive oil production.
- (2) To establish within the Sub-Committee an ad hoc working party composed of research workers from the interested countries.
- (3) To ask the Italian Government to appoint a rapporteur to this ad hoc working party.

The Place of the Sheep Industry in European Agriculture

The Committee recommended that:

- (1) The European Association for Animal Production, its Study Commission on Sheep Production in particular, and the FAO Working Party on Mediterranean Pasture and Fodder Development be asked to undertake the necessary studies each in their respective fields of competence.
- (2) These bodies be asked to report back to the next session of the Committee on their findings.

The Application of Atomic Energy in Agriculture

The Committee

Agreed with the establishment of a contact group on atomic energy in agriculture under the aegis of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research and

Recommended that:

- (1) The terms of reference of this contact group be defined at a later stage in the light of experience in its work.

- (2) The work of the contact group be limited for the time being to the exchange of information between countries across the whole field of its interest and to the organization of informal discussions and symposia in some limited subject-matter fields.

Survey and Appraisal of Agricultural Resources

The Committee recommended that:

- (1) The Sub-Committee on Land and Water Use review the project on survey and appraisal of agricultural resources insofar as it falls within its competence.
- (2) The Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Land and Water Use be asked to report to the next session of the European Committee on Agriculture in this respect.
- (3) Member Governments be invited to furnish to the Director-General information on their own experience in the survey and development of resources.

Rules of Procedure and Name of the European Committee on Agriculture

The Committee agreed:

- (1) Not to amend or to modify its Rules of Procedure at the present Session.
- (2) To establish some provisional rules on matters which are not settled by the present Rules of Procedure and which might be applied until new Rules of Procedure are adopted, in particular:
 - (i) Sub-committees shall report their findings and recommendations to the European Committee on Agriculture;
 - (ii) Working parties dependent on a sub-committee shall transmit their findings and recommendations to the sub-committee concerned for consideration;
 - (iii) The chairman and vice-chairmen of the sub-committee and/or working parties shall be elected at the end of each meeting and shall exercise their functions until the end of the next meeting. They shall be eligible for re-election.
- (3) To change its name to "European Commission on Agriculture" and accordingly the name of its subsidiary bodies, hitherto known as sub-committees, to sub-commissions.

DIRECTORY OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE EUROPEAN
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
BODIES
(11 May 1956)

European Committee on Agriculture

- Chairman: R. BRACONNIER (France)
- Vice-Chairmen: W. WEBER (Federal Republic of Germany)
A. SOUSA DE CAMARA (Portugal)
- AUSTRIA: Rudolf LEOPOLD, Dipl. Ing., Ministry of Agriculture
and Forestry, Vienna.
Deputy: Heinrich KOPETZ, Dipl. Ing., Counsellor, Vienna.
- BELGIUM:
- DENMARK: Viggo ANDERSEN, Chairman of the Danish National FAO
Committee, Copenhagen.
- FINLAND:
- FRANCE: R. BRACONNIER, Directeur de l'Institut national de la
Recherche agronomique, Paris.
Deputy: G. WEILL, Administrateur civil, Ministère
de l'Agriculture, Paris.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic of): W. WEBER, Ministerialrat, Federal Ministry of Food,
Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn.
- GREECE: Elie XIROS, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Rome.
Deputy: P. LOVERDOS, Greek Embassy, Rome.
- ICELAND:
- IRELAND: D. HOCTOR, Chief Inspector, Department of Agriculture,
Dublin.
- ISRAEL:

- ITALY: Bartolo MAYMONE, Direttore dell'Istituto Sperimentale di Zootechnia di Roma, Rome.
- Giacomo PITTONI, Ispettore Superiore della Dir. Gen. Tutela Economica, Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste, Rome.
- LUXEMBOURG:
- NETHERLANDS: A.W. VAN DE PLASSCHE, Director-General of Agriculture, The Hague.
- NORWAY: Helge HOLAGER, Chief of Section, Ministry of Agriculture, Oslo.
- PORTUGAL: A. SOUSA DE CAMARA, Chairman, Portuguese National FAO Committee, Lisbon.
- João José Pereira REIS Júnior, Attaché to National Liaison Committee with FAO, Lisbon.
- SPAIN: D. Eladio Asensio VILLA, Secretary-General of Spanish National FAO Committee.
- SWEDEN: G.R. YTTERBORN, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Agriculture, Stockholm.
- SWITZERLAND: P. HOHL, 1er adjoint à la Division de l'Agriculture du Département fédéral de l'économie publique, Berne.
- TURKEY:
- UNITED KINGDOM: J.H. ANDERSON, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, London.
- YUGOSLAVIA: Milun IVANOVIC, Conseiller d'Etat, Belgrade.
- Bogdan SESTAN, Chambre d'Agriculture, Belgrade.

Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research

Chairman: A.W. VAN DE PLASSCHE (Netherlands)

Vice-Chairman:

AUSTRIA: Rudolf LEOPOLD, Dr. Dipl. Ing., Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Vienna.

BELGIUM:

DENMARK:

FINLAND:

FRANCE:

GERMANY (Federal Republic of): Franz HERREN, Dr., Ministerialdirektor, Federal Ministry of Food Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn.

Deputy: W. WEBER, Ministerialrat, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn.

GREECE:

ICELAND:

IRELAND: D. Hoctor, Chief Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Dublin.

ISRAEL:

ITALY: Ugo De CILLIS, Prof., Direttore dell'Istituto Nazionale di Genetica per la Cerealicoltura, Rome.

Deputy: Gino PASSERINI, Prof., Direttore dell'Istituto per lo Studio e la Difesa del Suolo di Firenze, Florence.

NETHERLANDS:

NORWAY: Ole MJELDE, Chief of Division at the Office for Agricultural Research, Oslo.

PORTUGAL: D. Rodrigo DE CASTRO, Research Worker, "Estatção Agronomica Nacional".

SPAIN: Y.H. GUSTAFSSON, Chief Inspector of the National Agricultural Research Institute, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND: R. KOBLET, Ecole polytechnique fédérale, Zurich.

Deputy: R. GALLAY, Station fédérale d'essais agricoles, Lausanne.

TURKEY:

UNITED KINGDOM:

YUGOSLAVIA: Slavko BOROJEVIC, Professeur de la Faculté
d'Agriculture, Zagreb.

Sub-Committee on Extension and Vocational Training
in Agriculture, Home Economics and Rural Youth

Chairman: J.H. ANDERSON (United Kingdom)

Vice-Chairman: Miss E. BEAURAIN (Finland)

AUSTRIA: Adolf NOVOTNY, Ministerialrat Dr. Dipl. Ing.,
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and
Forestry, Vienna.

BELGIUM:

DENMARK: Viggo ANDERSEN, Counsellor for the Ministry of
Agriculture, Chairman of the Danish
National FAO Committee, Copenhagen.

FINLAND:

FRANCE:

GERMANY (Federal Republic of): H. BÖKER, Prof. Dr., Landwirtschaftliche Fakultät
der Universität, Bonn.

GREECE:

ICELAND:

IRELAND: M. O'DOHERTY, Secretary, Irish National FAO Committee,
Dublin.

ISRAEL:

ITALY:

LUXEMBOURG:

NETHERLANDS: J.M.A. PENDERS, Inspector of the Agriculture
Extension Service, Ministry of
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
The Hague.

NORWAY: Aslak LIDTVEIT, Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Oslo.

PORTUGAL: M. Teles DE VASCONCELOS, Chefe dos Reparticao dos
Culturas Arboreas, Direcçao
General dos Serviços Agrícolas,
Lisbon.

SPAIN:

SWEDEN:

SWITZERLAND: A. CHAPONNIER, Ing. Agr., 1er Chef de Section, Division
de l'Agriculture, Berne.

TURKEY:

UNITED KINGDOM: J.H. ANDERSON, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries,
London.

YUGOSLAVIA: Vlado DAMJANOVIC, Secretary of FAO National Committee,
Belgrade.

Sub-Committee on Land and Water Use

Chairman: G.R. YTTERBORN (Sweden)

Vice-Chairman: C.H. EDELMAN (The Netherlands)

AUSTRIA: Franz BAUMANN, Dipl. Ing., Leiter der Sektion "Wasserbau",
Bundesministerium für Land-und
Forstwirtschaft, Vienna.

Karl GERABEK, Ing. Dr., Leiter der Abteilung,
"Landwirtschaftlicher Wasserbau", Bundes-
ministerium für Land-und Forstwirtschaft,
Vienna.

BELGIUM:

DENMARK: Kristen SKOVGAARD, Professor, Royal Veterinary and
Agricultural College, Copenhagen.

FINLAND: Jouko VUORINEN, Professor, Agricultural Research Centre,
Department of Soil Science, Meritullinkatu
8, Helsinki.

FRANCE:

GERMANY (Federal Republic of): H. LECHNER, Counsellor, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Bonn.

GREECE: John PALEOLOGOS, Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Athens.

ICELAND: Arni G. EYLANDS, Chairman, FAO National Committee for Iceland, Ministry of Agriculture, Reykjavik.

IRELAND: T. WALSH, Dr., Senior Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Dublin.

ISRAEL:

ITALY:

LUXEMBOURG:

NETHERLANDS:

NORWAY: Aasulv LØDDESØL, Dr., Director, Det Norske Myrselskap, Rosenkrantzgaten 8, Oslo.

PORTUGAL:

SPAIN: Angel Martínez BORQUE, Co-director, Instituto Nacional de Colonización, Paseo de la Castellana 33, Madrid.

Cayetano Tamés ALARCON, Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agronómicas, Av. de Puerta de Hierro, Madrid

Manuel MENDIZABAL, Jefatura Agronómica de Almeria.

SWEDEN: G.R. YTTERBORN, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Agriculture, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND: Hans MEYER, Ing. rural, Chef de l'Office fédéral des améliorations foncières et du cadastre, Berne.

Renato SOLARI, Ing. rural, Chef de l'Office cantonal des améliorations foncières et du cadastre, Bellinzona.

TURKEY: Nebih YALAZ, Directeur général adjoint des Affaires agricoles, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Ankara.

Niyazi OKANAY, Membre du Département Consultatif et d'Etudes, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Ankara.

UNITED KINGDOM: Dudley STAMP, Prof., London School of Economics
and Political Science, London.

YUGOSLAVIA: Yakov SUNJIC, Assistant à l'Institut pour l'eau-
économie, Sarajevo.

Working Party on Consolidation of Fragmented Holdings

Chairman: Ernst TANNER (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairman: S. HERWEIJER (The Netherlands)

AUSTRIA: Josef WILFLINGER, Ing., Leiter der Abteilung für
technisch-wirtschaftliche
Angelegenheiten der Bodenreform,
Bundesministerium für Land -und
Forstwirtschaft, Vienna.

BELGIUM:

DENMARK: K. SKOVGAARD, Prof., Royal Veterinary and
Agricultural College, Copenhagen.

FINLAND: Reino RITVALA, Land Surveying Engineer, Nummela.

FRANCE: J.N. GATHERON, Inspecteur Général de l'Agriculture,
72 Rue de Varenne, Paris 8.

GERMANY (Federal
Republic of): Hermann PRIEBE, Prof. Dr., University of Giessen.

GREECE: Epaminondas KYPRIADIS, Prof., Ministry of
Agriculture, Athens.

ICELAND:

IRELAND: R.A. TARPEY, Inspector, Irish Land Commission,
Dublin.

ISRAEL:

ITALY:

LUXEMBOURG: Camille HANSEN, Directeur des Services agricoles,
Luxembourg.

NETHERLANDS: S. HERWIJER, Director of the Government Service for Land and Water Use, Utrecht.

NORWAY: Knuts MOEN, Prof., Agricultural College, Vollebekk.

PORTUGAL: José Pereira CALDAS, Dr., Presidente de Junta de Colonizacao Interna, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Ramón Beneyto SANCHIS, Jefe del Servicio de Concentración Parcelaria, Alacalá 54, Madrid.

SWEDEN: H.C.B. WETTERHALL, Director in Chief, Royal Board of Agriculture, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND: Ernst TANNER, Ing. rural, Chef de l'Office cantonal des améliorations foncières et du cadastre, Kaspar-Escherhaus, Zurich.

TURKEY: M. Ali ARAN, Directeur de la Section d'Economie agricole, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Ankara.

UNITED KINGDOM:

YUGOSLAVIA: Misko TOMIC, Dr., de l'Administration de géodésie, Zagreb.

Working Party on Soil Classification and Survey

Chairman:

Vice-Chairman:

AUSTRIA: Herbert FRANZ, Prof. Dr. Ing., Ordinarius für Geologie und Bodenkunde an der Hochschule für Bodenkultur, Vienna.

Julius FINK, Dr., Dozent, Dozentur für Bodenkartierung an der Hochschule für Bodenkultur, Vienna.

BELGIUM: R. TAVERNIER, Prof. Dr., University of Ghent, Rozier 6, Ghent.

DENMARK: K. SKOVGAARD, Prof., Professor at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, Copenhagen.

FINLAND: Jouko VUORINEN, Prof., Director of the Soil Survey
Section, Agricultural Research
Centre, Helsinki.

FRANCE:

GERMANY (Federal Republic of): E. MUCKENHAUSEN, Prof. Dr., Institut für Bodenkunde
der Rheinischen Friedrich -Wilhelms
-Universität, Bonn.

GREECE:

ICELAND: Björn JOHANNESSEN, Dr., Director of Soil Chemistry
Department, University Research
Institute, Reykjavik.

IRELAND: T. WALSH, Dr., Senior Inspector, Department of
Agriculture, Dublin.

ITALY:

ISRAEL:

LUXEMBOURG: Adolphe KRIER, Director, Station de Chimie agricole
à Ettelbruck.

NETHERLANDS: C.H. EDELMAN, Prof. Dr., Professor of Geology and
Pedology, University of Agriculture,
Wageningen.

F.W.G. PIJLS, Dr., Director, Soil Survey Institute,
Bennekom.

Ir. J. BENNEMA, Dr., Pedologist, Soil Survey Institute,
Bennekom.

A.J. WIGGERS, Scientific Officer, North-eastpolder-
works, Zwolle.

NORWAY: J. LAAG, Professor, Royal College of Agriculture,
Vollebekk, Norway.

PORTUGAL:

SPAIN: Angel Martinez BORQUE, Co-director of the Instituto
Nacional de Colonizacion, Paseo
de la Castellana 33, Madrid.

SPAIN:
(contd.)

Cayetano Tames ALARCON, Instituto Nacional de
Investigaciones Agronomicas,
Av. de Puerta de Hierro, Madrid.

Antonio Nicolas ISASA, Mountain Engineer, Instituto
Forestal de Investigaciones y
Experiencias, Carretera de la
Coruna, Km. 7, Madrid.

SWEDEN:

SWITZERLAND:

R. BACH, Dr., Institut de chimie agricole, Ecole
polytechnique fédérale, Zurich.

TURKEY:

Adem KARAEMLAS, Director of the Soils and Irrigation
Section, Ministère de l'Agriculture,
Istanbul.

UNITED KINGDOM:

D.A. OSMOND, Dr., Rothamsted Experimental Station,
Harpenden, Herts.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Stevan NIKOLIC, Professeur au Faculté d'Agriculture,
Belgrade.

